The motion was declared lost 5 members voting for, 17 against and 48 remaining neutral.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : I beg leave to withdraw my motion.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : But my amendment is there.

PRESIDENT : There is no specific amendment. The point is this. I do not want that there must be any mistake about the matter. Government have made a provision on the basis of Rs. 75/- per mensem to each member. Mr. Velayudhan Pillai has put forward the proposition that the old system of allowance would be better substituted for it. So, the question is whether honourable members are willing to take the provision made in the budget or they want a change. Mr. Velayudhan Pillay's motion is for the purpose of a change.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : I want to withdraw my motion.

PRESIDENT : The question is whether the honourable member has the leave of the House to withwraw the motion.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED : I oppose it.

PRESIDENT : Then I will have to take the sense of the House.

The motion of Mr. Velayudhan Pillai was put and lost.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 88,691/- under Demand VI—General Administration-Legislative Bodies was put and carried.

The Demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND VII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI : Sir, I move for a grant of Rs. 15,39,547 under Demand VII Administration of Justice.

MR. C. K. SANKARA PILLAI : Sir, I beg to move the following motion :—

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,73,360 for criminal courts by Re. 1"

(To discuss the necessity of establishing a First Class Magistrate's Court at Mavelikarai).

Sir, at all places where there is a District Court, we find also a First Class Magistrate's Court there. The District Court at Mavelikara was established in 1116. People from various places which are under the jurisdiction of the District Court have to go to Alleppey, a distance of about 29 miles, and some of them have to go to Chengannur also. I, therefore, bring to the notice of Government the necessity for the establishment of a First Class Magistrate's Court at Mavelikara as early as possible. I request the House to support the motion.

MR. P. O. THOMAS : Sir, I beg to move the following motion:—

"To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 15,39,547 for Administration of Justice by Re. 1"

(To discuss about communal representations in the Judicial Service of the State).

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[Mr. P. O. Thomas.]

I bring to the notice of the Government the attitude of the Government regarding recruitment to the higher grades of the Judicial Service in the State. The principle of communal representations which was accepted by the Government years back is being overlooked for the last few years. I make particular reference to the community to which I belong, namely, Catholics in the State. As it is, out of the sixteen judges in the State, only one belongs to our community, and out of the 53 Munsiffs, there are only four belonging to my community. The Catholics, in point of number, education, culture, wealth and in many other respects form a considerable section of the population in the State. Though the Government have conceded to the principle of communal representations, in actual practice, it is very often overlooked and our claims are not attended to and of late, I am sorry to say that the attitude of the Government towards our community is one of callous indifference in this matter.

This policy is intricately connected with that of importing foreigners into the State.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: I raise a point of order. Sir, the motion now under discussion is that moved by Mr. C. K. Sankara Pillai and it relates to the allotment of Rs. 1,73,360 for criminal courts. This has nothing to do with the recruitment of Munsiffs in the Judicial Service.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member will see that Mr. Thomas has offered a motion for the reduction of total grant.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: It is independent of this.

PRESIDENT: Under the Ruling of yesterday, when a token cut motion under a particular allotment lapses, all the other motions under that Head also lapse.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Mr. Thomas' motion relates to the reduction of the total allotment of Rs. 15,39,547. That comes under altogether a different Head.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Legal Remembrancer.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: I am sorry I did not bring that to the notice of the House earlier. Mr. Puliyoor T. P. Velayudhan Pillai is right.

PRESIDENT: Yes. Mr. Sankara Pillai's motion will have to be voted on and then I will have to call upon Mr. Thomas.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: On this matter, I may assure the honourable member that the Government are keeping an open mind and are making the necessary enquiries. As soon as the data are at hand and if they justify the establishment of a First Class Magistrate's Court at Mavelikara, the Government will certainly take further steps on the matter. I may also assure the honourable member that the Government are very seriously and sympathetically considering this question.

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MR. C. K. SANKARA PILLAI : I do not press the motion.

PRESIDENT : Motion, by leave, is withdrawn.

MR. P. O. THOMAS : I say that the policy of Government in importing foreigners into the higher grades of public service is partly .....

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI : There are two points on which I raise an objection. One is that the appointment to the High Court being the prerogative of the Sovereign, it cannot be discussed. The other is that the question of appointment to the Judiciary on the question of communal representations does not arise.

PRESIDENT : The honourable member, Mr. Thomas, is of course aware that no reference can be made on the floor of the House to the appointments to the High Court. Unless the honourable member suggests that any foreigner has been imported into any other court, that question cannot be raised here, because the appointment to the High Court is the prerogative of the Sovereign.

The honourable member began by saying that the question of communal representation in the Judicial Service is an accepted fact. What is the authority for that ?

MR. P. O. THOMAS : I beg your pardon.

PRESIDENT : What is the authority for the honourable member for saying that the question of communal representation in the Judicial Service is an accepted fact ?

MR. P. O. THOMAS : In the higher grades of public service this principle was accepted though I cannot state the exact authority.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA G. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI : Sir, Communal representation as such in the recruitment to the Judiciary has not been recognized as a matter of policy. Efficiency is the test for recruitment to the Judiciary. While doing so, it is also the aim of Government and of the High Court on whose recommendation recruitment to the subordinate Judiciary is made, that justice is done and equal opportunities are given to all communities.

MR. P. O. THOMAS : But in actual practice, your predecessors were recognising this principle in the matter of recruitment to the higher grades of the Judicial Service also. Of late, there has been a definite change in the attitude of Government.

PRESIDENT : What are the honourable member's grounds for saying that ? Has the honourable member taken the number of Christians, Nayars, Ezhavas, etc. appointed within the last ten years ? Does he mean only the Syrian Catholics ?

MR. P. O. THOMAS The Catholics as a whole.

PRESIDENT : Order, order. I take it that the honourable member's observations are not with reference to Christians generally but to Catholics in particular.

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MR. P. O. THOMAS :- No Second Judge has been appointed within the last twelve years from the Catholic community. Among Government pleaders there is only one belonging to the Catholic community at present.

Without making particular reference to the appointments to the High Court, I can say that the import of foreigners into the higher grades of the Service is partly responsible for this.

PRESIDENT : What is the importation that the honourable member refers to ?

MR. P. O. THOMAS : I refer to the importation of non-Travancoreans to the higher grades of the public service.

PRESIDENT : The honourable member must say which are the foreigners who have been got into the State Who are the foreigners that the honourable member has in mind ?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : Excluding the High Court.

MR. P. O. THOMAS : I refer to a question put on the floor of the House the answer to which definitely indicates that the Government are not willing to give out the names.

PRESIDENT : Order, order. The honourable member knows that he is a resident in the State ; and so he must know which are the foreigners who have been imported into the Judicial Department other than the High Court. Can the honourable member mention any single name of a person imported from outside.

MR. P. O. THOMAS : I never stated that any recruitment from outside is made to the Judicial Service.

PRESIDENT : Then, any other remark would be out of order on this ground.

MR. P. O. THOMAS : With regard to the answer given to the question put by Mr. T. K. Narayana Pillai— Question No. 205 .....

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : Does that question arise with reference to this cut-motion ?

PRESIDENT : The honourable member will realise that he is speaking on the grant for Administration of Justice. The fact that the Government gave an answer with regard to certain questions is irrelevant. The question whether the Government have imported foreigners into the Judicial Service is relevant. If that is so, the honourable member can mention the name. If that is not so, the honourable member is not justified. The honourable member may conform to the rules of relevancy.

MR. P. O. THOMAS : Sir, I was trying to point out that it has a bearing on this—in this respect that an officer in the higher grades of the public service may be appointed in the judiciary after some time. So, at will have a bearing on this.

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PRESIDENT : Order, order. How will a person appointed to some other service be appointed in the Judiciary later on ?

MR. P. O. THOMAS : Sir, for instance, a person may be appointed as clerk in the Secretariat and later on he may be sent out as magistrate and a magistrate may be.....

PRESIDENT : Does the honourable member suggest that foreigners have been recruited as clerks in the Secretariat ?

MR. P. O. THOMAS : No, I do not mean that there are clerks who are foreigners.

Sir, I here refer to the question of Mr. T. K. Narayana Pillai which has been put to Government. I would have been in a better position to answer the point now raised if Government were fair enough to have answered the question of Mr. T. K. Narayana Pillai.

PRESIDENT : Order, order. The honourable member must conform to the rules of debate.

MR. P. O. THOMAS When Government were confronted with the question, they declined to answer. And on a defective answer.....

PRESIDENT : Order, order. The honourable member is not entitled to proceed on that basis

MR. P. O. THOMAS : Sir, at any rate, I can state that in the higher grades of the Judicial service the representation given to the Catholics is not sufficiently adequate. So, Sir, you may be kind enough to revise your attitude in this matter and satisfy the claims of my community.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ശക്തിയായി എതിർക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങനെ എതിർക്കുന്നതു് വ്യക്തികളും സമുദായത്തിന്റെ ന്യായമായ അവകാശങ്ങളെ വിഗണിക്കപ്പെടണമെന്നോ, അവർക്ക് ഉദ്യോഗസംബന്ധമായി നൽകിവരുന്ന ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നോ ഉള്ള ഉദ്ദേശം കൊണ്ടല്ലാ. സമുദായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തിനു മറ്റെല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലും സ്വീകരിച്ചുവരുന്നതുപോലെയും, എന്റെ വ്യക്തിപരമായ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ, നീതിന്യായപരിപാലനാർത്ഥം സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ജുഡീഷ്യൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ മുൻസിഫന്മാർ തുടങ്ങി ഹൈക്കോടതി ജഡ്ജിമാർവരെ ഉള്ള നിയമനങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളമെങ്കിലും സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യ വ്യവസ്ഥ സ്വീകരിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതു് രാജ്യക്ഷേമത്തിനു് അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നാണു് എന്റെ പരിപൂർണ്ണവിശ്വാസം. അഥവാ ഈ വാദം തന്നെ സ്വീകരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിലും, ഈ ഖണ്ഡനോപക്ഷേപത്തിന്റെ പ്രത്യേകത്വത്തിനു സങ്കടപ്പെടുന്നതിനു യാതൊരു കാരണവും ഇല്ലെന്നാണു് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നതു്. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ സങ്കടക്കാർ മറ്റു സമുദായങ്ങളാണു്. സർ, ഈ മാതിരിയുള്ള

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[Mr. Puliyoor T. P. Velayudhan Pillai]

സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യവാദം മുറുകെ പിടിക്കുന്നതായാൽ അതു് പല അവസരങ്ങളിലും രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ പൊതുശ്രേയസ്സിനും കാര്യക്ഷമതയ്ക്കും സാരമായ പ്രതിബന്ധം ഉളവാക്കുകതന്നെ ചെയ്യും. ക്രടാതെ ഖണ്ഡനോപക്ഷേപപ്രായൊകുതാവു് അദ്ദ്യമെ വാദം ഉടങ്ങിയതുതന്നെ, ജുഡീഷ്യൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം സമുദായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വം മുമ്പു് സ്വീകരിച്ചിരുന്ന എന്നുള്ള അടിസ്ഥാനത്തി ന്മേലാണു്. അതു് വെറും ഒരു തെറ്റിദ്ധാരണ ആണെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അറിവു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നു.

MR. V. MADHAVAN (*Vaikom cum Kottayam*) : സർ, പബ്ലിക്കു് സർവീസിന്റെ താഴ്ന്നപടികളിലെ നിയമനങ്ങളെസംബന്ധിച്ചു പബ്ലിക്കു് സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ നിയമനത്തിനുശേഷം ഒരു വിധം സമാധാനം വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു നെരിട്ടു നടത്തുന്ന ഉയർന്ന ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഈഴവസമുദായത്തിനുള്ളപങ്കു കിട്ടുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ള പരാതി ഇപ്പോഴുമുണ്ടു്. ഞങ്ങളെയുള്ള ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണു് ഈ ജുഡീഷ്യൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു്. സർ, എനിക്കു് ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ പറയാനുള്ളതു്, രണ്ടാം ജഡ്ജി മുതൽ മേല്പോട്ടു ഹൈക്കോടതി ജഡ്ജിവരെയുള്ള നിയമനങ്ങളിൽ, എന്റെ കാര്യം ശരിയാണെങ്കിൽ, കഴിഞ്ഞ എട്ടു വർഷകാലമായിട്ടു് ഈഴവസമുദായത്തെ തീരെ അവഗണിച്ചാണു് നിയമനം നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നാണു്. എന്റെ ബഹുമാന്യ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. ടി. പി. വേലായുധൻപിള്ളയുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ, ചില സമുദായക്കാർക്കു മാത്രമേ ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള പരാതികർക്കു് അവകാശമുള്ളു എന്നു് സമ്മതിക്കുന്നതു്, ഞാൻ ഉറപ്പിക്കൊള്ളുന്ന സമുദായത്തെപ്പറ്റിയല്ലെ എന്നു് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി അവർകൾ പറഞ്ഞതു്, ഇതുപോലെയുള്ള നിയമനങ്ങൾ എല്ലാംതന്നെ കാര്യക്ഷമതയെ മുൻനിറുത്തി നടത്തുന്നതായതുകൊണ്ടു് സമുദായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം നോക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലെന്നാണു്. സർ, കാര്യക്ഷമതയ്ക്കു് ഹാനിവരാത്തവിധത്തിൽ നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയാൽ മതിയെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായക്കാരനാണു് ഞാനും. എന്നാൽ ഈഴവസമുദായത്തിൽ കാര്യക്ഷമതയുണ്ടെന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യമുള്ള ഈഴവ ഉദ്യോഗാർത്ഥിയെ തിരഞ്ഞു, ഈ രണ്ടാം ജഡ്ജി മുതൽ ഉയർന്ന പടികളിലേക്കു നിയമനം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണു എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു്.

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MR. A. K. BHASKAR : I also support the motion before the House. In doing so I wish to point out the inadequate representation of my community in the Judicial service. In the Judicial Department, as in the case of other Departments, efficiency is a thing which ought to be insisted upon. In the matter of efficiency, I ask the honourable member whether any person recruited from my community, as second Judge or District Judge is found lacking? If charges are coming, of course, I can adduce proof to refute them. Whenever a vacancy occurs for appointment in the Judiciary, a community should not be barred for the simple reason that he belongs to a particular community. That is rather hard. On the other hand, opportunities be afforded to every community to show their talents and efficiency. If opportunities are afforded to members of my community, I am sure they will prove that they are as efficient as members of any other community. We have real greivances in this matter and it is nearly eight years since a member of my community has been given an appointment in the higher ranks of the Judicial Department. I hope and trust that the Government will remedy this grievance at an early date. With these observations I support the motion.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, may I make it absolutely plain at the outset that no appointment to the Judiciary at any rate will be withheld from members of any community because they belong to a particular community. There cannot be any question that the Government have recognised that equality of opportunity should be given to every section of His Highness's subjects and therefore let there be no misapprehension in the minds of honourable members that if an appointment is not given to a member of any one community it is due to the fact that the member belonged to that particular community. One or two facts have to be specially borne in mind in the case of the appointments to the Judiciary. Honourable members will have to consider that efficiency must be the first and prime consideration. In the case of an appointment to the Judiciary, Sir, the test of efficiency is somewhat different from the case of appointments to the I. C. S. or T. C. S. There an examination qualification is taken for all practical purposes to be sufficient to find out the capacity of the candidate. The case of recruitment to the Judiciary is different. Here, all those honourable members who are members of the bar will agree with me that the test of efficiency cannot certainly and invariably be that of acedemic qualifications or communal representatation. The fact that a particular candidate has either stood in the first-class for his F. L. or B. L. Examination or that he is the first candidate in that community to pass the M. L. Examination is immaterial so far as recruitments to the Judiciary are concerned. It is his standing at the Bar ; it is his work at the Bar and the impression on the clients and the Courts alike that he has created that is the real test. Sir, supposing there are three applicants to the post of a Munsiff, one each from Trivandrum, Nagercoil and Kottayam Districts. What the High Court does is this. So far as the

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[Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

Nagercoil applicant is concerned, the District Judge of that place will note his merits, and the opinion of the Judge is considered. In the case of the Trivandrum applicant the High Court has an opportunity to watch the career of that man and the appointment is made with reference to the opinion of the Judges.....

MR. A. NESAMONY : Is not practice on the original side of this Court more necessary than the revisional side?

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI : The revisional side is what may be called that portion of the practice which arises on either small questions or big questions of Law on which practice as such must be limited in all cases to the most senior or most junior lawyers.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : Revisional side means appellate side.

MR. A. NESAMONY : Yes, practice on the appellate side.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI : Sir I think the honourable member is not correct. Practice on the revisional side generally goes either to the leaders of the Bar, because there will be some very important questions of Law which may have to be pressed very strongly and before an unwilling court, or because there is nothing in it and some client wants to take his chance. So, the revisional side of the High Court cannot be said to be in itself a test excepting that it indicates sometimes the leaders at the Bar. But the practice on the original side deserves consideration. But, supposing the practice was on the original side in the case of an applicant, then it would be impossible for the High Court to come to any judgement. Supposing A has 100, B, 150 and C, 200 cases : the number of cases alone would be of no value. It is the impression of the Presiding Officer about the capacity of the applicant that will be relevant because the Presiding Officer is in a much better position exactly to gauge the merit of the candidate than anybody else. So, the principle adopted in these cases is to consider the opinion of the Presiding Officers of the District to which the candidate himself belongs. When, supposing the candidates are one a Roman Catholic, another a Nair and a third from some other community, I am sure that if the disparity is not well outside ten per cent, the chance is given to the member of that particular community that has not sufficient representation. That, I can assure the honourable members is the position so far as the appointments to the Judiciary are concerned, including the appointments to Munsiff's places. Higher up in this cadre, in the case of District Judges, this principle is never adopted except in very exceptional cases. But, in the case of the Second Judge, there again, I appeal to the experience of the honourable members of this House who are members of the Bar. There, the real test is the number of cases plus the impression which he has created on the Judiciary. Both his character as a gentleman, because all are agreed that we want the best men, and the number of cases are taken

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into consideration. If there is any equality between one candidate and another that candidate who comes from a community where there is less representation will be chosen. The figures and the data are changing from time to time. If you point out to me that there are only two or three Judges in the District Courts from a particular community, I can meet that by saying that another gentleman has been raised to the High Court. These are fluctuating things, but subject to that, the policy of the Government is to appoint on the basis of efficiency and after efficiency has been satisfied to give every chance to communities that had less chance so far.

With regard to the Ezhava community, the question is a very general one. But I can quote a particular instance. My junior at the Bar an Ezhava gentleman has been recently recruited to the Judiciary because he was found to satisfy the test of efficiency and character. The question of the Ezhavas are not taken separately. If at all considered separately, it is in their favour and not against them. Therefore, I submit to the House that the Government have been always adopting a consistent policy in the matter of recruitment to the Judiciary. The first consideration is that of efficiency which is decided on the basis of practice, the impression on the Judiciary and the personal character and status of the candidate and, the second, within these limits that community that has not got sufficient representation will be given special chance provided the minimum is satisfied. That is the principle adopted by the Government in this matter, so that any appeal to individual cases I would submit, will not be very relevant to the consideration of this question. This is the policy that has been followed and announced on the floor of the Honourable House from time to time, and I have the honour to repeat it.

MR. A. NESAMONY: Does the Government follow any fixed principle as to the recruitment of Government Pleaders?

PRESIDENT: Before this motion is put, I shall deal with this matter of communal representation in the Judiciary. I am going to appeal to this Honourable House not to divide on this matter. The reason is plain. There are two professions in which automatically the fitness of a person for certain places is tested daily. Those professions are the Doctors' profession and the Lawyers' profession. It is true that in other professions there may be the chance of personal qualification or bias or partiality being the ground for a person being chosen to a particular place. For instance, as between two engineers the Government may come to the conclusion that one engineer is better than the other. There are specific data for the purpose. But, so far as the Doctor and the Lawyer are concerned it must be conceded, and it is within the personal experience of many of us, that a client does not choose his Lawyer on the basis that he belongs to one particular community or another. I have known, in fact—and I need not recall the instance—in this very State, I have known of Christian gentlemen

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[President.]

enjoying immutably the position of leadership at the Bar. I have known of Ezhava gentlemen keeping very high judicial position; I have known of Nairs keeping very high position at the Bar. This is because whenever a client falls into trouble he goes to the reputed lawyer irrespective of his community. The Government are endeavouring to push that principle so that if a person is required to be recruited as a Munsiff, the High Court will endeavour to find out the opinion of the District Judge of the locality from where the candidate comes. If any young man of the requisite age has appeared before the Judge and has made a good presentation of a case, his name will be noted. If for appointments involving the salaries which are now paid to Munsiffs, Second Judges and District Judges, we do not get men from the Bar who have had actual experience of work at the Bar, the '*ratio decidendi* for the recruitment must be different. At the same time, I wish to reiterate what has fallen from the Legal Remembrancer that it has been the very anxious solicitude of the Government to see that no man should consider that he has been left out because he fell within a certain community. I have more than once, said that Government made special advertence to the position of the Syrian Catholics, because in relation to their educational advancement and in relation to their general position in the country their recruitment in the Public Service is in the opinion of the Government inadequate. The Government have said that with regard to other Departments also and there is no reason for Government to depart from that position. But that position cannot be logically applied to the Judicial Department, because if one Catholic has not taken to the Bar and made his mark at the Bar so as to impress the Second Judge, or the District Judge or other presiding officers, it must be taken that he probably prefers other careers. If proper instances are brought to the notice of the High Court and the Government that notwithstanding fairly high efficiency in handling cases at the Bar any person's name has been omitted, then Government are bound to and will anxiously consider those cases. But the adoption of the principle of communal representation as such in the Judicial Department is one which is fraught with much peril.

The question before the House is that Mr. Thomas' motion.....

MR. P. O. THOMAS: Sir, I do not wish to press the motion.

The motion, by leave of the House, was withdrawn,

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 15,39,547 under Demand VII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE was put to vote and carried.

The demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND VIII—JAILS.

MR. C. P. GOPALA PANICKER: Sir, I move that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 2,52,774 under Demand VIII—Jails.

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